Growth Factors/Cytokines for White Blood Cells

Cytokine	Adults ¹	Children ¹	Pregnant Women ²	Precautions
G-CSF or filgrastim	*Subcutaneous administration *5 ug/kg of body weight per day *Continued until ANC > 1.0 x 10 ⁹ cells/L	*Subcutaneous administration *5 ug/kg of body weight per day * Continued until ANC > 1.0 x 10 ⁹ cells/L	Class C ³ (Same as adults)	Consider discontinuation if pulmonary infiltrates develop at neutrophil recovery for patients with: * Sickle-cell hemoglobinopathies * Significant coronary artery disease * Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome
Pegylated G- CSF or pegfilgrastim	1 subcutaneous dose, 6 mg	For adolescents > 45 kg: 1 subcutaneous dose, 6 mg	Class C ³ (Same as adults)	Consider discontinuation if pulmonary infiltrates develop at neutrophil recovery for patients with: * Sickle-cell hemoglobinopathies * Significant coronary artery disease * Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome
GM-CSF or sargramostim	*Subcutaneous administration *250 ug/m² per day *Continued until ANC > 1.0 x 109 cells/L	*Subcutaneous administration *250 ug/m² per day * Continued until ANC > 1.0 x 109 cells/L	Class C ³ (Same as adults)	Consider discontinuation if pulmonary infiltrates develop at neutrophil recovery for patients with: * Sickle-cell hemoglobinopathies



		* Significant coronary artery disease
		* Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome
		For healthy people exposed to radiation, consider discontinuation of growth factors if signs of respiratory distress (e.g., cough, dyspnea, or peripheral edema) occur.

Notes:

- 1. When to initiate treatment:
 - Initiate treatment with granulocyte colony-stimulating factor or granulocytemacrophage colony-stimulating factor in victims who develop an absolute neutrophil count < 0.500 x 10e9 cells/L and are not already receiving colonystimulating factor.
 - Consider initiating therapy at lower whole body exposure dose in nonadolescent children and elderly persons because their marrow reserve may be compromised.
- 2. For pregnant women:
 - Experts in biodosimetry must be consulted.
 - Any pregnant patient with exposure to radiation should be evaluated by a health physicist and maternal-fetal specialist for an assessment of risk to the fetus.
 - Class C refers to U.S. Food and Drug Administration Pregnancy Category C, which indicates that studies have shown animal, teratogenic, or embryocidal effects, but there are no adequate controlled studies in women; or no studies are available in animals or pregnant women.
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